

The left chela has the propodus almost devoid of spines, and the fingers are longer than those of the right chela, exceeding the palm in length; a few minute spinules are present at the apices of both fingers. The ambulatory limbs are slender, with the meral and carpal joints spinose on the anterior margin; the dactyli are of moderate length and comparatively broad, though the apices are acute.

The eyes are of moderate size and but slightly flattened, with the peduncles tolerably elongated. In place of the four segments met with in the antennal peduncle of Galatheids generally, five distinct segments can be distinguished in this species, a result apparently due to a splitting of the first segment, and the anterior portion probably in part represents the antennal spine, which is otherwise almost obsolete. The external maxillipedes are more slender than usual; the ischium and merus are smooth externally, and a few very minute denticles are present on the inner margin of the latter.

Two minute spinules separated by a rather wide interval are present on the anterior dorsal margin of the second abdominal segment; the terminal segments are glabrous, with the striæ but faintly marked.

This interesting species is distinguished from all the other known members of the genus by its upturned serrated rostrum, and the presence of five separate segments in the antennal peduncle.

Breadth of carapace (of a female with ova) 4.7 mm., length of body 16 mm., of carapace 6.5 mm., of rostrum 5.3 mm., of left chelipede 22 mm., of chela 9.5 mm., of ambulatory leg (detached) 14 mm.

*Habitat.*—Station 113A, anchorage off Fernando Noronha; depth, 7 to 25 fathoms; bottom, volcanic sand and gravel. A single specimen.

*Munida tuberculata*, Henderson (Pl. XV. fig. 2).

*Munida tuberculata*, Henderson, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. xvi. p. 413, 1885.

*Characters.*—The rostrum is slightly more than half the length of the carapace, and about four times the length of the supraorbital spines; all three are somewhat broad and flattened, almost horizontal in direction, and the rostrum has a median carina on its upper surface. The striæ on the surface of the carapace are granulated and very prominent; the gastric area is armed anteriorly with a transverse band of short irregular tubercles, arranged in two or three rows, and a few similar, though less distinct, elevations are present on the hepatic and anterior branchial regions; the cardiac area is fairly well defined, and one of the striæ crossing it near its middle is specially prominent. The lateral margin of the carapace bears a few minute teeth; the posterior margin is raised and prominent, but unarmed.

The chelipedes are of moderate size, and the various joints are armed with short